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#### The Freedom of Debate.

The Republican majority in the Federal House of Representatives lost ground in the attempt to Conway, a Republican member from Kansas, expel a member for a difference of political opinion. That was the offense. The Journal, lowing resolutions, which we copy from the Conin apologizing for Mr. Colyax, endeavors to gressional Globe: change the issue. It says Mr. Long advocated the destruction of the Government, therefore it | co-exist in the same government without produc justifies the expulsion resolution of the Speaker. ing endless strife and civil war; that "a house di Elsewhere we give extracts from the speeches of "this nation must be all free or slave." Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and Governor Stanton, of Uhio, members of the last Congress, who, in contingencies which have occurred, advocated the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The speeches of those gentlemen were certainly as objectionable, in Mr. Colfax's view of the case, as is that of Mr Long, yet no proposition was made by the Republican members of the House to either expel or censure them. Why this distinction, unless we place it upon party grounds? Mr. Loxe is a Democrat, hence he has no right to differ in opinion from the majority; but Messrs. Conway and Stanton are Republicans, and for that reason they were allowed the widest latitude of opinion and expression by the same radical majority who now seek to tyrannize over the minority. If the minority in Congress are denied the right of discussing measures of public policy, as in the case of Mr. Long, we have arrived at the end of liberty, and the vote of censure by the majority is equivalent to a de-

nial of free discussion. The New York Times, a radical Republian paper, condemns most decidedly and ably the folly, if not the crime of the dominant party in Congress in its attempt to stifle the freedom of debate. It says most forcibly:

We have protested against the attempt to expel representative Long on the ground of expediency. We now wish to say a few words in respect to the right of the matter. The Constitution takes care to secure the utmost freedom of debate in Congress by making special provision that " for any speech or debate in either House, members shall

not be questioned in any other place " What could have been the object of this un limited immunity, but the recognized necessity that every representative should be in a position to do completest justice to his own sentiments and those of his constituents? That is a principle which lies at the very foundation of every representative Government. But why is it not as much a violation of this principle for men in the Capitol to deter a representative from speaking his sentiments, as for men outside the Capitol? It is the intimidation that is the evil, and it don't matter a particle whence the lutimidation proceeds. For any power in Congress or out of Congress to exercise it, is to violate one of the

most sacred principles of the Constitution. Mr. Long has denied the right of coercion Why should be be expelled for that? No Congress ever sat in Washington in which the same denial has not been made. The denial has been met a thousand times by argument, by ridicule, and by denunciation; but no man before ever dreamed of meeting it by a resolution of expulsion. Mr. Long also affirmed that in his belief, it was impossible to subdue the rebellion. If he honestly believes that, he has not only the right but it is his duty to say it. It is the duty of every honest legislator, when great public concerns are the strongest need of argument; for it is their time being. only power. Mr Long's only responsibility in injustice and the inexpediency of this war are as old system.

ing their representative in Congress. ble language is preposterous. It is not treasona- into power, pledged not to Northern nationality, ble to advocate, or question, or gainsay any con- but to the old Union at any price. The war struction of the Constitution. It is not treasona | seems to be supported not only by the opposition ble to look at the gigantic proportions of the re-bellion and draw the conclusion that it cannot be with reference to this result. put down. Were it so, there are not thirty men in that Congress who have not at times in the course of this struggle been very strongly tempt | North and South for the past two years has made ed to turn traitors. Never has the faith of this a revolution. It has substituted in the South an journal in the final triumph of the Government other Government for that of the Union. This wavered for a single instant, as every daily reader | is the fact, and the fact in such a matter is the of it can testify; but Heaven save us from the ar rogance of denouncing and proscribing as traitoreus every press which has at times shown appre- The war has utterly dissolved the connection be hension or despondency. Treason is not a thing tween the North and the South, and rendered which lodges in the nerves; it has a seat in the them separate and independent powers in the

we call no man traitor. not be constitutionally restricted. We say de bate, for that is the constitutional word.

These sentiments are in striking contrast with the intolerant utterances of the Republican organ here and of the Republican press and party generally. In this connection we give the following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, which in a clear and forcible manner illustrates the necessity of maintaining the free speech and vote of a member of Congress to preserve our Republican institutions:

A member of Congress is in his sphere as much a constituent part of the administration of government as the President of the United States. He is bound to think for himself, speak for himself, act for himself if he believes that the country will be best proved by prosecuting the war to the expenditors of the last drop of blood and treasure, he is balind to say so, and to per-suade, if he can, his associates to vote with him. If he thinks the hour has arrived when the na-tion ought to consent to the dissolution of the is his duty to express it. On no other principle is the revolted States, is entirely in their interest the nation free. If Mr. Lincoln thinks the war will at once act with reference to that force, as a controlling element in the strife has spent itself; and that either conciliation of

Wherein is he the superior of a member of Con gress in the right to judge, to speak, and to act in his own place? What is a republican govern ment worth if members of legislative bodies, rep resentatives of the people, are forbidden to act up to their responsibility? What will be the state of things if every Congress expels members whose views of government do not suit the majority? A member of Congress is the representative of sovereigns. He is the man who with his mind and voice and vote, is to wield the governmental power so far as it resides in his constituents. He is as high as the President—bigher, indeed, within the proper sphere of his labors. On the floor of Congress, he is the superior of the President, the peer of all who sit with him He must not be forbidden to determine and speak and vote for himself on every subject within the scope of governmental power. Is it within the power of Government to end the war and divide the Union? Then he must be free to be for or against that proceeding, as he thinks best, and to speak his views boldly. It is

not for the majority to decide what is or is not treason. The free speech and vote of a member of Congress is more sacred than the person of a king, so long as he does not violate the rules and decorum of the House, and it is folly to charge him with treason for any opinions he may have on any subject within the scope of his official du-

Mr. Colfax has made a blunder in this matter which, if he remains in public life many years we venture to prophesy, will recoil on his head with damaging effect. We suggest a method of in all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not plans of government, or make any speeches or the state of the Union, which shall controvert the views of the majority, or propose any other way of governing the United States than the way determined on from time to time by the caucuses

of the majority." Such a rule will place the whole thing where radicalism is determined to have it; and the people of the United States will then see the end of their freedom, which has long ago been determined on by the radical leaders

## Who the Traitors!

In the House of Representatives, Hon. M. on the 15th of December, 1862, offered the fol-

Resolved, That freedom and slavery cannot vided against itself cannot stand," and that

of those States which are now loyal to the Fed-Resolved. That a restoration of the Union, as it existed prior to the rebellion, would be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself, since it

would give new life to the "irrepressible conflict." and entail upon the nation another cycle of bitter contention and civil war. Resolved. That the seceded States can only be put down, if at all, by being regarded as out of constitutional relations with the Union, and by being assailed upon principles of ordinary war-

fore as hetween serarate nations. Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branches, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the ac which would restore the slave power to its former supremacy in the Government, or by any new compromise or amendment of the Constitutio recognize slavery as an element of power, such person will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That the superior resources and military prowess of the North in the struggle are beyond dispute, and that the question of its success turns not upon its relative ability, but on the fitness of its chief executive magistrate to give

Resolved. That it is unsafe to intrust the execution of any system of administration to persons who are not in cordial sympathy therewith, and that no change of policy in the conduct of the war is more than nominal which is not accompanied by a complete change in the personnel of

Resolved. That it is a matter for serious reflection, whether another election for President must not supervene before the rightful authority of the nation can be established, and whether, in the meantime, it is not a flagrant waste of our ener gies to continue the war.

Resolved. That unless the Army of the West shall have swept through the valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the Army of the Potomac annihilated the legions of Lee and Jackson, thus subverting the military power of the rebellion, within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a ces-

Resolved, That the States of the North com osing the American nation and wielding its power, must ever remain one and indivisible on the basis of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color, or condition; that their mission must ever be to extend their own civilization over the entire continent; and that whatever derange ments, difficulties, checks or defeats, they may encounter, they must forever cherish and pursue the inspiring idea of nationality and continental

On the 27th day of January, 1863, Mr. Coxway delivered a speech in the House, from which we make the following extracts:

The first step, therefore, which should have been taken in the progress of the war was to acknowledge a revolution, to recognize the South at stake, to declare his honest convictions. It is in its new character, to assume the North to be none the less, but all the more his duty to do exclusively the nation, and then to pursue the this, if these convictions are opposed to the domi- | war for conquest, or not pursue it at all, as might nant sentiment. It is the weakest side that has have seemed most expedient and proper for the

But, unfortunately, those to whom the conduc his arguments is to his constituents. We have no of this great transition was commuted have not business to assume that in this speech he did not seemed to comprehend their work. They have utter the sentiments of his constituents. If he disowned the revolution. They have used the did, we are sorry for them. Their views of the | war as far as possible to defeat it, and restore the

wide as the poles from ours. But that gives us It is evident to me that this policy will prove in New York no right to disfranchise them in disastrous. The war, in the hands of those now Ohio; and not a whit better right has our repre in authority, has a tendency to defeat the North sentative in Congress to silence, or aid in silenc- to remand it back to its former subservency to the South. Its manifest effect is to produce a The pretense that Mr. Long uttered treasona- reaction through which a new party will come ns of the re but also by the Administration, for

Now, the war which has come in between the important thing. It settles the law. No technicality in a question of this kind can stand heart. And until we see the evidence of it there, world. This is the necessary legal effect of civil war anywhere It makes the belligerent parties independent for the time being, and, unless the one succumbs to the other, they continue independent of each other forever.

The principle is laid down by Vattel as fol-

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the state is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground in every respect as a public war between two different nations."-Book III., chap. 17, page 428. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that s

learned and profound a jurist as the honorabl

member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) should

express the same opinion. They think the Union may yet be restore through conciliation and compromise. They are not now in favor of any separation, not for an hour How emphatically the honorable membe from Ohio answered the question put by himself 'Shall we separate? No! No! No!" The Presi den; has played into the hands of these gentlemen most completely; and his proposition that the Union is judivisible, and that the war mus nion, he is free to express that opinion; and it be waged only to restore the constitutional rela

temporary separation must settle the dispute. The Democrats will not, of course, listen to separation for an instant. Such a surgestion in their eyes now, is treason-a proposition to dissolve the Union-tor which one ought to be hanged. They expect the question whether the Union shall be restored by force or compromise to be

upon that to carry the country.

I am aware that this may be said to be giving up government. Judged by this standard, it is not the contest. In one respect it undoubtedly is. It difficult to determine who are the real traitors. is an abandonment, for the time being, of the Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, who figures prominently political jurisdiction between the North and of Mr. Long. Said Mr. GRINNELL: South. But that is now an existing fact.

elected Lieutenant Governor of that State, in a country once more under Democratic misrule. speech in Congress, Feb. 28, 1861, expressed the The proposition to recognize the Southern

MR. SPEAKER-When there were fifteen slave- of a war for the subjugation and extermination of their hands the power to protect themselves tion or not. But the state of the country is now this Government. Whether that indpendence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If party. they shall maintain their position, and sustain so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognize that independence.

gressional Globe p. 16.) Mr. STANTON said: have no idea of any such thing. It is against the thus justified the Southern rebellion: genius and the spirit of the age. Nobody would We have repeatedly asked those who dissent attempt any such thing. I REGARD A CIVIL WAR from our view of this matter, whether they do o TO BE ULTIMATELY A SEPARATE CONFEDERACY. I Declaration of Independence that governments have no idea that such a war could end other- derive their just powers from the consent of the wise than in a separation of this Union, and the governed; and that whenever any form of gov organization of separate confederacies. I am erument becomes destructive of those ends, it is perfectly satisfied of that. Anybody who sup-poses that fifteen, or even seven or eight, of the to institute a new government, &c., &c. We do States can be held as subjugated and conquered heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsicprovinces makes a great mistake. But whether ally sound, beneficent, and one that, universally

no man ought to seek to do it. with him for the censure of Messrs. HARRIS and ments we have quoted, but neither Mr. Colfax, expressions equally, if not more, "treasonable," with them by military force. than those of Mr. Long, accepting the present Republican definition or construction of the term

## The Motive.

Mr. GRINNELL, member of Congress from Iowa, unwittingly no doubt, but honestly expressed the motive which influenced the representatives of the party in power in the debate on motion to expel Mr. Long. What he felt and said is unquestionably the sentiment of the leaders of the Republican party. We put his declaration, as we find it in the Republican papers, upon record, so that the people may understand what is meant by the noisy professions of "unconditional u don" "loyalty," and similar expressions, by the men whose patriotism is measured solely by party interests. Said Mr. GRINNELL:

I WOULD RATHER SAY A THOUSAND TIMES: LET THE COUNTRY BE DIVIDED-SOUTH GO THEIR WAY

It is the party spirit exhibited by Mr. GRINNELL that brought the present calamities upon the nation, and as long as that spirit predominates in the management of our public affairs the fatal experience of the past three years will be the history of the future.

#### "Nero Fiddling." Under the above head the New York Tribune thus denounces, and justly so, the present Repub-

lican Congress: Congress has now been eighteen weeks in session-a term amply sufficient for the maturing and passing of all the measures of an average ses sion. During those eighteen weeks, scarcely anything has been accomplished; and the little that has been well done in one House has gener ally been undone in the other. Meantime, the of its due reward; and all for want of prompt and proper legislation.

cratic triumph Says the Register:

The conduct of the soldiers was throughout stop the war and the terrible waste of blood and unexceptionable, as it will always be when they treasure which it occasions. are not interfered with. They were quiet, orderly and decorous, and all their sympathies seemed to be for the success of the Democracy, whom they had seen beaten by shameful and disgusting | the real traitors? fraud a week before. The Provost Marshal and his assistants have the thanks of all citizens for their precautions for preserving the peace.

The Democracy of Illinois will meet in State Convention at Springfield on the 15th of June, for the appointment of Presidential electors and delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

# Free Bebate.

What a curious and suicidal doctrine is that the country! It is neither more nor less than the enactment of a rule that when a course has once been adopted by an Administration, propose an abandonment of that course. They declare that a member of Congress is a traitor who refuses to approve the steadfast prosecution falls. of a plan so long as the President wishes to prosecute it. Is it not just possible that such a ctrine would forever prevent the possibility of It is the perfection of tyranav. A Congress on such a principle must be the creature of a President the mere machine to carry out his views, and to of time can be imagined, according to these men, when the representative of the people in Congress pause" For whenever he dares to do so, he must be expelled. This is the plain principle now advocated by Mr. Colfax and his political friends. They would convert our country into a

monarchy of the most odious kind. Why will men close their eves to the lessons of history? Other nations have gone through this same gate to perdition. The radical party would lead us the same road-will lead us on it and down it, unless we pause and refuse to follow.-

About 4,000 voters were forwarded to Con necticut to illustrate the sentiment of the State

Who Distoyal ! A year or so ago, a distinguished jurist who has sustained the Administration throughout, defined lovalty to be fidelity to the Constitution This simple definition or statement of the obligawaters on which it is now floating.

tion of the citizen to the government, is so ap submitted to the people in the next election, and propriate and just that no one will attempt to controvert or deny it. Fidelity to the Constitu-I cannot, therefore, see how this war can end tion, a faithful observance of the obligations it otherwise than in a manner most injurious and imposes, cannot but be regarded then as the highest duty of all who owe allegiance to the

union by force of arms. But it cannot be denied that in this object we are already de. sentatives, no doubt expressed the honest opinion fested; we have defeated ourselves. But it also of his political friends, when he gave expression protects us from the insidious designs of do- to the following sentiment in the recent debate This action would, of course, imply a distinct upon the resolution proposing the expulsion

I would rather say, a thousad times let the country be divided, the South go their way all Hon BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio, afterwards slave, and the North all free, than to see the

Confederacy rather than the further prosecution

holding States acknowledging allegiance to the the people of the rebel States, was pronounced Federal Government, and, therefore, having in by Mr. Colfax and the radical majority in Conagainst any invasion of their rights on the part gress to be the quintessence of treason, but a Reof the Federal Government, it was a matter of publican member can say, without rebuke from very little consequence whether such an amend- his political friends, that he would rather see the ment as that was incorporated into the Constitu | South go its way all slave than to have the coun radically and essentially changed. Seven or try again under Democratic rule. The uncone ght States now deny their allegiance to this ditional unionism of Mr. GRINNELL and the radi-Government, have organized a separate Confede- cal majority in Congress is nothing less than racy, and have declared their independence of the unconditional supremacy of the Depublican

We notice that the New York Tribune favors the authorities there for a year or two to come, the proposition to expel Mr. Long from his seat in the House for the sentiments expressed in the speech in that body which we published a few During the same session (see Appendix Con- days ago. The Tribune pronounces the speech of Mr. Long to be disloyal and in sympathy with I do not believe this Government can per the JEFF DAVIS government. Some time after manently be held together by military force. I the secession of the rebel States and the organido not believe that any section of this Confedera- zation of the Southern Confederacy under the other, and hold it as a conquered province. I Montgomery Constitution, this same Tribune

AS REALLY SETTLING THE QUESTION THAT THERE IS | do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the they can or not, they ought not to be. It is accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding against the spirit and the genius of the age; and of seas of human blood, and if it justifies the secession from the British empire of three mil Mr. Colyax, and many of those who voted lions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861. If Long, were members of the House at the time we are wrong on this point, why does not some Messrs. Conway and Stanton uttered the senti | one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders or any other Republican member of the House, do not see how twenty millions of people can to hold slaves against the will of the latter, we proposed resolutions of expulsion or censure for rightfully hold ten, or even five, in detested union

Here is an admission that the rebel States have the right to withdraw from the Union, divide the nation and thus destroy the Government, accord ing to the view taken by the Indianapolis Jour nal, vet the Tribune is a "loyal" paper, and Mr Long, for expressing the opinion that it would be a matter of policy to recognize the Southern Confederacy, is pronounced by the Tribune and its sympathizers a traitor.

We copied yesterday extracts from the speech of Mr. Conway delivered in the Federal House of Representatives a year ago without being expelled from that body, or even censured, in which he advocated the recognition of the South ern Confederacy. In a letter to the Tribune, the other day, he states that he did express in that speech a preference for such recognition to a prosecution of the war for a restoration of the Union on the old slaveholding basis, or as es-ALL SLAV 4, AND THE NORTH ALL PREE, RATHER tablished by the Fathers of this Republic. The THAN SEE THE COUNTRY ONCE WORK UNDER DEMO | Tribut e and the Abolitionists appland this sen timent, and pronounce Mr. Conway to be a very

"loyal" man. We call attention to the expressions we have quoted from Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. CONWAY and the Tribune. They show exactly the construction placed by the Abolitionists upon the term "disloyal." One says that he would rather see the South go their way all slave, than the Republican party should be overthrown Another that he would prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy rather than the restora tion of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution. And the Tribune admits that the Southern people have the right to alter or abolish the old government and institute a new one for themselves. And yet the men who hold and advocate these traitorous sentiments are regarded nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy, as loyal, as pure patriots, for the reason that Capital is defrauded of its just income and labor they sustain the party in power, while an opponent of the Republican party is pronounced disloyal, a traitor, by those same men because he There was a fair election at Springfield, expressed the opinion that it was the better policy Ill., on last Tuesday, and the result was a Demo- to recognize, as two prominent Abolitionists were willing to do, the Southern Confederacy and thus

> When the facts in the case are dispassionately considered can there be any doubt as to who are

# Our Financial Danger.

The New York Evening Post, a radical Re publican paper, in most forcible language presents the following picture of the impending financial dangers of the country, which we reproduce as eminently worthy of consideration. Says the Post:

In the rapids which run faster and faster as the Ningara river approaches the place where it which the radical majority in Congress, led by sheets over the rocks, the boatman is warned of the Speaker, are endeavoring now to force on his danger by the increasing swiftness of the current If he gives heed in season, he may steer his boat safely to land, but it sometimes must be persisted in, though it lead to happens that he allows himself to be carried so roin. For, they forbid any man even to far towards the precipice that no strength of arm can avail him to escape, and he is swept over the

We of the United States, financially speaking, are in a boat which a rapid current is hurrying rectifying an error? At what point would a na- towards a precipice. We speak not so much of tion stop? It is the doctrine of an autocracy. the credit of the government as of the state of our currency. As a measure of value, our cur rency is performing the same part which it perpass all such measures as he wishes. No point formed twenty five years ago. The cessation of specie payments has brought into full play its quality of elasticity and its expansion has changed the price of everything. The necessaries of life grow dearer in a night. Those who live on fixed incomes, those who receive salaries, those who cannot easily increase the compensation for the services they render, those who rely for subsistence on the interest of a moderate sum invested in any manner, wake up on a fine morning and find themselves suddenly poor. The evil increases from day to day, and we see no remedy likely to be applied. Whether the mischief is beyond the reach of a remedy we will not undertake to say; but this we must say, that the current is rapid,

that its swiftness and force are increasing, that the boat in which we sit is drawing nearer and nearer to the precipice, and that, unless something effectual be done, it will go down with the

The manta of speculation and the inflation of our paper currency reacting on each other, with the full license which an exemption from the necessity of paying specie gives them, explain the present state of the money market. The issue of Government paper no doubt has been kept within moderate bounds, but the liberty which the Government has claimed, of not paying its notes in coin, has been imitated by the banks all over the country, and there never was yet a suspension of specie payments without an inflation of the currency, a fictitions rise of prices, speculation stimulated to madness, speculators suddenly becoming rich or ruined, and the Mansfield as the Republican candidate for Lieumore industrious and regular part of the commu tenant Governor in the place of General KIMBALL. nity impoverished. The old State Banks are declined. The Journal says this nomination is pouring forth their issues with no responsibility due to the German element in the Republican for the payment of their notes, the new banks party, which has been overlooked and neglected created under the laws of Congress and called by the Republican State Convention. The La-National Banks, are imitating their example, stocks rise, the gamblers of the money market field "indicates a strictly English descent," beat backward and forward the shuttlecock of - The Richmond Palladium hoists the name speculation, striking it higher Into the air with of Sol Meredith for Congress. It says : every new blow, the necessaries of life grow dearer, the steamboats increase their fare, the regularly nominated candidate for the Fifth very omnibus lines nearly double theirs, and he tofore established. We will give good and suffiwho paid fifteen cents a pound for sugar ten days cient reasons for our position at our leisure since, pays twenty five cents a pound to-day.

When will this stop and where? It will not cash-by the ruin of many, a general loss of double track along the line of its road. probably stop till it is checked by a panic and a confidence and a sullen and gloomy lethargy pervading all branches of commerce. That is is 521. the ordinary experience in such cases—that is the fashioned one of prompt and due payment.

a currency without a basis is retraced, the less Abolition powers. violent will be the consequences to be apprehended. We know that some acute thinkers are of opinion that there are other methods which ing it in pieces. If there are, we should be most happy to see them tried. The present state of things should not be allowed to last.

# perheads and the Rebels."

We find the following in the special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette: It will be remembered that Gen. Garfield.

ferred to letters obtained by Rosecrans' spies, District for Congressional honors." from prominent Indiana Democrats; one of them, by Long, a member of Congress, to John C. looks bad in this county, does not half express Breckinridge, written shortly before the battle of its real condition. We have seen some fields Chickamauga. At the time Holman and other upon which it would require close inspection to Democrats were very noisy in demanding the find a stock, and of course will not be worth har name, General Garfield produced the letters to day and made a very decided fluttering in the found which promises a half or perhaps two-Democratic ranks thereby. The following are thirds of a crop; but good looking wheat is the

"ROCKHILL, IND . July 14, 1863. Major General John C. Breckinridge: "DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in recombearer, Mr. Rankins, of Greencastle, in this Journal. State. Mr. Rankins wishes to visit the South. Any tayor shown him will be reciprocated by me election - Covington Friend.

whenever any opportunity offers. "I am, General, yours with much respect,

"JOHN G. DAVIS." (Signed.) "GREENCASTLE, IND., July 1, 1863. you may place him, and I know that he can be store for the miscegens next fall .- ! Plymouth valuable assistance to you. Mr. Rankin was for Democrat. some time connected with the Union army, but became disgusted with the party in power, and resigned in consequence thereof. Any favor The Democracy of Owen county assembled in "I am, General, very respectfully, "Your obedient servant,

"D. R ECKELS. John G Davis was the Democratic Congressman from Voorhees' district for eight years, and Conventions. Garfield stated that the letters were obtained

Eckels has been Circuit Judge of the same dison to endorse both the writers as able patriots, and calling attention to the fact that the letters presented were only copies. He did not, how- day and 4th day of June was selected. ever, deny their authenticity, though Garfield told him he would be very glad to have him do carry him through the rebel lines. General Gar- following resolution adopted: field is prepared with ample proof of their au-HERS, in his response to General GARFIELD, pro- cratic Club in every township in the county.

General GARFIELD did not pretend to produce letters in the hand writing of Messrs. ECKELS and Davis, but only copies of what purported to be such. There is no probability that either Judge ECKELS OF Mr. Davis wrote such letters. They bear the evidence of forgery upon their face. day assembled, desire to express their confidence The letters are dated July, 1863. Even if the in the integrity, ability and patriotic devotion to sympathies of these gentlemen were entirely with the rebel cause, and they were desirous of pro moting its success, it is not at all probable that men of their intelligence would jeopardize themselves by writing such letters under any circumstances. And if the Federal authorities had any evidence of their authenticity, is it not strange trample under foot the Constitution and laws, that they should permit this complicity with trea- and the right and liberties of the people-as the son to go unpunished? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the political opponents of Messrs. political contest, and lay supinely on their backs ECKELS and DAVIS, if they had any reasonable and see the last remnant of their dear bought proof that they had written letters of the character charged upon them by Gen. GARFIELD, would not for a moment have besitated in arresting framers intended; and the Constitution upheld them and exposing their disloyalty? Is it at all and the laws obeyed; and a return to the happiprobable that an Abolition member of Congress would have withheld from the proper authorities gained a temporary lease of power, they must go to work, zealously and vigorously, to secure a such exidences of teaseon for the pure ore of make such evidences of treason for the pur; ose of mak" Democratic triumph at the next election What ing a sensation speech? We have not a doubt but are our lives worth-what is our property worththe result will show that these letters are forge- it our Government is overthrown? Every Dem ries, manufactured by personal and political present conflict, and be ready to sacrifice his time enemies of Messrs. Davis and Eckles to malign and injure them. If honorable gentlemen, or those professing to be such, will permit them.

Hon J. V. Wolfe then addressed the Conselves to be used as tools in such a wicked, nay, devilish, conspiracy, who will deny that we have fallen upon evil times? If party spirit can be carried to that extent, who will be safe from the many base charges brought against them by the machinations of wicked men?

## STATE ITEMS.

-MISCEGENATION .- The following vote was cast in the Westfield precinct, Washington Township, Hamilton County, at the recent April election, for township Trustee: George Catterson, about 100: Jessee Sparks, 46; and John Burtwell, (negro) 48. Burtwell is as black as the ace of spades and is a contraband from the South. At the last State election there were but two Democratic votes cast in that precipct, and at the election referred to not one. The fellows who voted for Burtwell may think the white man as good as the negro if he behaves himself, but their votes show that they place the African above their own race.

-The Lafayette Journal proposes General favette Argus says the name of John L. Mans-

We still keep the General's name up as the Congressional District, by every precedent here-

- The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company are taking steps to lay a

-The Democratic majority in Clay county, at the late election, as nearly as can be arrived at

-THE SEVENTS DISTRICT -From all the innatural result of all the experiments made of formation we can gather by reports and newspabuilding credit on any other basis than the old- pers, we can safely assure our readers that the township elections in this Congressional district, on the first Monday of the month, resulted most But is there no remedy, it will be asked-no auspiciously for the Democratic party Although way of preventing the evil from reaching a we had to contend against a thoroughly organgreater beight, bringing back the currency to a ized opposition, embracing in its ranks all the more wholesome state, and curbing this madness blood and thunder patriots, all the contractors. all the shoddvites, and all the political preachers of speculation, without a convulsion? Our in the land, we have come out of this primary readers know what our opinions of this matter contest with flying and victorious colors, and have always been, and we have seen no reason to with a showing of vigor and strength at once change them. The earlier the mistaken step of cheering to every genuine friend of the country

Sullivan, Green, Clay, Owen and Putnam township in those Democratic strongholds has overwhelmed the Abolitionists with signal dewill effect a gentler cure, letting down specula feat. In Vigo, with no effort and without organ tion easily from its false altitude, instead of dash | ization, we carry five out of twelve townships by the most decided majorities; and were beaten in the remainder, where contested, by very small majorities. Parke and Vermillion counties are the only certain precincts possessed by the Abolitionists, in this District, and a determined fight by the Democracy of these counties will reduce the Abolition majorities very materially, next "Compromise Between Indiana Cop- fall. Let us all resolve to fight the great battle actively, untiringly, and to the bitter end -[Terre Haute Journal.

-The Jeffersonville Democrat suggests the name of Hon. M. C. Kerr "as one of the most the course of his speech in reply to Long, re- available and deserving Democrats in the Second

-WHEAT CROP .- To say that the wheat crop vesting Oceasionally a tolerable field will be exception, bad wheat the rule, so far as the eastern portion of our county is concerned. Cause, hard freezing and want of rain at the proper season. The only remedy for our farmers is in mending to your favorable acquaintance the planting a large crop of corn .- [Grant County

- We understand that Hon. Joseph E Mcand not be subjected to any danger from a trial. Donald has consented to accept the nomination Mr. Rankins was connected with the Union for Governor of Indiana if the same be tendered army for some months, as Quartermaster of the him by the Democratic State Convention, which 10th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but re- is to assemble at Indianapolis on the 11th of signed immediately after the evacuation of July. The eminent executive ability of Mr. Corinth, Mississippi, by your forces, and has had McDonald, together with his sound conservative no sympathy or connection with the army since. Democracy, will doubtless concentrate upon him Any duty that he may agree to perform, you the united strength of the Democratic party, and may rely upon it that it will faithfully be done. insure not only his nomination, but his triumphant

-THE RESULT IN MARSHALL COUNTY -The result of the spring election in this county is more favorable for the Democracy than the report in our last issue would indicate. The abo "DEAR SIR-I take this method of introducing litionists carried but one township in the county to your favorable attention Mr. Oliver Rankin, a -that of Tippecanoe-the Democrats carrying resident of this place. Mr. Rankin wishes to the remaining nine by largely increased majori-enter the service of the South in some capacity, ties. According to the official returns the Demo cause. I can safely recommend him to you as Justice of the Peace, will be about 400. This an energetic and faithful man, in any capacity may be considered only a foretaste of what is in

-OWEN COUNTY DENOCRATIC CONVENTION shown him will, I am satisfied never be betrayed. | Convention at Spencer on the 9th inst .- Judge Franklin in the chair, and J. R. Fritts and C. S. Hilbourn Secretaries. Delegates were selected from each township to the State and District

The manner of choosing candidates for county trict. Voorhees made an exceedingly lame of officers coming under discussion, it was decided fort at reply, saying that he knew nothing of the to hold a primary election; and after considerable case, and would therefore say nothing; the going debate as to the proper time, in which Messrs. George W. Moore, Paris Williams, B Meck. J. V. Wolfe and others participated, the 1st Satur The President then made a few remarks,

earnestly urging the formation of county and township organizations, and submitted a plan for by a spy, professing to be a rebel, and thus gain- such organizations suggested by the State Cening their confidence, who afterward used them to tral Committee, which was approved, and the Resolved, That the Democrats of Owen county e requested to meet at their several precincts

for holding elections, on Saturday, the 23d day As the Gazette correspondent states, Mr. Voor- of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and form a Demosters to be spurious and false. The necessary blanks and instructions were

Hon George W. Moore offered the following esolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That pledging a cordial support to the nominee of the National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 4th day of July next, the Democracy of Owen county, in convention tohis country of Major Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. and do hereby unanimously express their preference for his nomination for the Presidency.

The President again addressed the Convention. He spoke of the importance of the an proaching elections as determining the future policy and welfare of the nation. If the Denocracy want men elected to office who will present Administration has done and is now doing-let them take no interest in the present liberties and rights and privileges disappear in the seething vortex of radicalism. But if they want

Hon. J. V. Wolfe then addressed the Con-

WEEKLY SENTINEL. .

MONDAY, . . . . . APRIL 25.

Democratic State Convention-Apper-

tionment of Delegaces. A Delegate Convention of the Democracy of Indiana

will be held in Indianapolis, on TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1864. The State Central Committee fixed the representat as follows: "That county delegates be appointed on the basis of one delegate for every one hundred votes, (and one for every fraction of fifty and over,) cast for Secre-

tary of State at the October election of 1832." The fol-

lowing, therefore, will be the number of delegates and

the vote to which each county will be entitled in the Con-

Counties. No. Delegate

Countles. No. Delegates.



The Committee recommend to the counties that have not already held conventions for the purpose, to assemble in their proper places at an early day to appoint delegates in accordance with the foregoing basis, and to perfect an open and thorough organization of all who are in favor of maintaining the Union of the States and the Government of our fathers, and all opposed to the corrupt, destructive and revolutionary abolition party of the National and State Administrations.

By order of the Committee. GEO. MCOUAT.

Indianapolis, April 4, 1864. Chairman. Fighth Common Pleas District Con-

vention. The Democracy of the Eighth Common Pleas District, composed of the counties of Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe and Brown, will convene in Delegate Convention, at Morgantown, Morgan county, Indians, on the 7th day of May, 1864, to nominate candidates for Common Pleas

Judge and District Attorney, for said District. The several counties are requested to send the same number of delegates to which they are entitled in the State Convention under the apportionment fixed by the State Central Committee. The Convention will assemble at 1 e'clock

By order of the Committee.

ALONZO BLAIR, Chairman.

-Our old friend Dr. W F. Sherrod, Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Indiana Artillery, was presented with a splendid sword by his neighbors in Orange county last week, as a testimonial of their regard for him. It was a fitting and deserved compliment to a gallant officer and genial

-COLONEL DUNHAM'S SPEECHES - Colonel Dunham spoke at Sparksville on Saturday the 21 inst., to a large assemblage of citizens anxious to hear him-from Washington, Lawrence and Jackson counties. From ten to fifteen soldiers from Medora, armed with revolvers, were present. They had evidently been made to be lieve by some designing and cowardly Republibeen incited to come for the purpose of interrupting or preventing the speech; although the Colonel anished his speech, its force and effect were de-troyed by occasional interruptions. Some weapons were displayed by these soldiers.

Col. Dunham also spoke at Medora on Thursday the 7th inst., to an assemblage about as large as the one at Sparksville. Everything passed off quietly and peaceably.

The Colonel's speeches at both places were of the same tenor in regard to the rebellion, as those he has ever made since his return from the Army, and we think that soldiers must have been convinced that his position has been grossly misrepresented to them by evil disposed persons. He ably and fully discussed the policy of the Administration, its management of the war, and advised a change at the ballot box. Wee unto the country, should such speeches not be tolerated by either citizens or soldiers .- Brownstown-Little Giant

-At the late session of the Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, \$1,000 was paid in, of fines and costs, by disreputable women. In this city, disreputable women are allowed to ply their vocations without the least hindrance of law - New Albany Ledger.

[From the Chicago Post.] Beau Hackett on Greenbacks

"Money makes the mare go." Speaking of money, do you know that the color of national currency is suggestive of pea time? I'm afraid of greenbacks. My mother used to spank me in the spring time for eating green apples and melons, and said if I didn't quit eating so much green stuff it would kill me. I wish those poliicians who feed and grow fat at the public crit would eat so much of the "green stuff" that it would make them everlastingly sick.

Greenbacks are the root of all evil. They are making war on shinplasters that will eventually bring interminable annoyances. And they are increasing their forces constantly. With every additional call for volunteers, there comes an ad ditional flood of greenbacks-without calling. And the prices of all the luxuries and comforts that the country affords are so mixed up and disordered, that, frequently after you have purchised an article, it is impossible to tell how much you have paid for it. I codgelled my brain or six months to find out what I had paid for a fine coat, and finally I ascertained through a constable, who is a particular friend of mine, that I hadn't paid for it at all. Such are

greenbacks Prices are constantly advancing. Everything is advancing, except our army. All kinds of goods are going up-groceries, and provisions, and whisky, and tobacco, and rents, and furniture, and boots, and shoes, and coats, and dresses, and fuel, and firewood, and coal, and salaries, and gold-everything is rising, and even Chicago river, infected by the popular epidemic, has been

rising for three days. Well, let them come. Let the Secretary of the Treasury cover the United States with greenbacks two feet deep if he chooses. They will remind us of other days-of green fields and verdant pastures, and all that sort of thing, and we can dream of spring time all the year. There will be plenty of greenbacks when you and I are gone, unless, in a few years, little politicians shall monopolize all the crossroads and bellow repudiation from one end of the universe to the other. Let us bonor greenbacks, and keep them green in our memor

It is a source of great comfort to a man with but a coller in his pocket to know that if he cannot invest in five-twenties, he can in twen-